the vessel, including its authorizations to fish, gear, equipment, records, facilities, fish and fish products and any relevant documents necessary to verify compliance with the conservation and management measures in force pursuant to the WCPF Convention;

- (ii) Allow any WCPFC inspector to communicate with the crew of the WCPFC inspection vessel, the authorities of the WCPFC inspection vessel and the authorities of the vessel being inspected;
- (iii) Provide any WCPFC inspector with reasonable facilities, including, where appropriate, food and accommodation; and
- (iv) Facilitate safe disembarkation by any WCPFC inspector.
- (4) If the operator or crew refuses to allow a WCPFC inspector to board and inspect the vessel in the manner described in this paragraph, they shall offer to the WCPFC inspector an explanation of the reason for such refusal.
- (5) The operator and crew shall not assault, obstruct, resist, delay, refuse boarding to, intimidate, harass, interfere with, unduly obstruct or delay any WCPFC inspector in the performance of such person's duties, or attempt to do any of the same.
- (c) When a fishing vessel of the United States that is used for commercial fishing for HMS is in the Convention Area and is either on the high seas without a valid WCPFC Area Endorsement or is in an area under the jurisdiction of a nation other than the United States without an authorization by that nation to fish in that area, all the fishing gear and fishing equipment on the fishing vessel shall be stowed in a manner so as not to be readily available for fishing, specifically:
- (1) If the fishing vessel is used for purse seining and equipped with purse seine gear, the boom must be lowered as far as possible so that the vessel cannot be used for fishing but so that the skiff is accessible for use in emergency situations; the helicopter, if any, must be tied down; and the launches must be secured.
- (2) If the fishing vessel is used for longlining and equipped with longline gear, the branch or dropper lines and floats used to buoy the mainline must

- be stowed and not available for immediate use, and any power-operated mainline hauler on deck must be covered in such a manner that it is not readily available for use.
- (3) If the fishing vessel is used for trolling and equipped with troll gear, no lines or hooks may be placed in the water; if outriggers are present on the vessel, they must be secured in a vertical position; if any power-operated haulers are located on deck they must be covered in such a manner that they are not readily available for use.
- (4) If the fishing vessel is used for pole-and-line fishing and equipped with pole-and-line gear, any poles rigged with lines and hooks must be stowed in such a manner that they are not readily available for use.
- (5) For any other type of fishing vessel, all the fishing gear and equipment on the vessel must be stowed in a manner so as not to be readily available for use.
- (d) For the purpose of this section, the meaning of transshipment does not include transfers that exclusively involve fish that have been previously landed and processed.

[75 FR 3354, Jan. 21, 2010]

## § 300.222 Prohibitions.

In addition to the prohibitions in §300.4, it is unlawful for any person to:
(a) Fail to obtain and have on board

- a fishing vessel a valid WCPFC Area Endorsement as required in §300.212.
- (b) Fail to report a change in the information required in an application for a WCPFC Area Endorsement as required in  $\S 300.212(g)$ .
- (c) Fail to provide information on vessels and fishing authorizations or fail to report changes in such information as required in § 300.213.
- (d) Fish for, retain on board, or land fish, including HMS, in areas under the jurisdiction of a nation other than the United States without authorization by such nation to do so, as provided in §300.214(a)(1) and (b)(1).
- (e) Operate a fishing vessel in violation of, or fail to ensure the vessel crew complies with, the applicable national laws of a member of the Commission other than the United States, including

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any laws related to carrying vessel observers or the operation of VMS units, as provided in §300.214(a)(2) and (b)(2).

- (f) Fail to carry, allow on board, or assist a WCPFC observer as required in § 300.215.
- (g) Assault, obstruct, resist, delay, refuse boarding to, intimidate, harass, or interfere with a WCPFC observer, or attempt to do any of the same, or fail to provide a WCPFC observer with food, accommodation or medical facilities, as required in § 300.215.
- (h) Offload, receive, or load fish from a purse seine vessel at sea in the Convention Area, in contravention of \$300.216.
- (i) Fail to mark a fishing vessel or a boat, skiff, or other watercraft on board the fishing vessel as required in §300.217, or remove, obscure, or obstruct such markings, or attempt to do so.
- (j) Fail to maintain and report catch and effort information or transshipment information as required in § 300.218.
- (k) Fail to install, activate, or operate a VMS unit as required in §300.219(c).
- (1) In the event of VMS unit failure or interruption, fail to repair or replace a VMS unit, fail to notify the SAC and follow the instructions provided, or otherwise fail to act as provided in §300.219(c)(4).
- (m) Disable, destroy, damage or operate improperly a VMS unit installed under §300.219, or attempt to do any of the same, or fail to ensure that its operation is not impeded or interfered with, as provided in §300.219(e).
- (n) Fail to make a VMS unit installed under \$300.219 or the position data obtained from it available for inspection, as provided in \$300.219(f) and (g).
- (o) Fail to carry on board and monitor communication devices as required in §300.219(h).
- (p) Fail to carry on board and make available the required vessel documentation and authorizations as required in  $\S 300.221(a)(1)$ .
- (q) Fail to continuously monitor the specified radio frequencies as required in \$300.221(a)(2).
- (r) Fail to carry on board, and keep accessible, an up-to-date copy of the

International Code of Signals as required in §300.221(a)(3).

- (s) Fail to provide access to, or fail to allow and assist, a WCPFC transshipment monitor as required in \$300.221(a)(4).
- (t) Fail to comply with the instructions of, or fail to accept and facilitate prompt and safe boarding by, a WCPFC inspector, or fail to cooperate and assist a WCPFC inspector in the inspection of a fishing vessel, as provided in §300.221(b).
- (u) Fail to stow fishing gear or fishing equipment as required in §300.221(c).
- (v) Use a fishing vessel equipped with purse seine gear to fish in the ELAPS while the fishery is closed under \$300.223(a).
- (w) Set a purse seine around, near or in association with a FAD or a vessel, deploy or service a FAD, or use lights in contravention of §300.223(b).
- (x) Use a fishing vessel equipped with purse seine gear to fish in an area closed under §300.223(c).
- (y) Discard fish at sea in the Convention Area in contravention of §300.223(d).
- (z) Fail to carry an observer as required in §300.223(e).
- (aa) Fail to comply with the sea turtle mitigation gear and handling requirements of § 300.223(f).
- (bb) Use a fishing vessel to retain on board, transship, or land bigeye tuna captured by longline gear in the Convention Area or to fish in contravention of  $\S 300.224(f)(1)$  or (f)(2).
- (cc) Use a fishing vessel to fish in the Pacific Ocean using longline gear both inside and outside the Convention Area on the same fishing trip in contravention of §300.224(f)(3).
- (dd) Fail to stow longline gear as required in §300.224(f)(4).
- (ee) Fail to carry on board a WCPFC observer during a transshipment at sea, as required in §300.215(d).
- (ff) Offload, receive, or load fish caught in the Convention Area from a purse seine vessel at sea in contravention of § 300.216.
- (gg) Fail to ensure that a WCPFC observer is on board at least one of the vessels involved in the transshipment for the duration of the transshipment

in contravention of \$300.216(b)(2)(i), except as specified at \$300.216(b)(4).

- (hh) Receive transshipments from more than one fishing vessel at a time in contravention of §300.216(b)(2)(ii), except as specified at §300.216(b)(4).
- (ii) Transship to or from another vessel, in contravention of §300.216(b)(3)(i), except as specified at §300.216(b)(4).
- (jj) Provide bunkering, receive bunkering, or exchange supplies or provisions with another vessel, in contravention of §300.216(b)(3)(ii).
- (kk) Engage in net sharing except as specified under § 300.216(c).
- (11) Fail to submit, or ensure submission of, a transshipment report as required in §300.218(b), except as specified under §300.218(c).
- (mm) Fail to submit, or ensure submission of, a transshipment notice as required in §300.218(d).
- (nn) Transship more than 24 nautical miles from the location indicated in the transshipment notice, in contravention of § 300.218(d)(3).
- (00) Fail to submit, or ensure submission of, a discard report as required in §300.218(e).
- (pp) Fail to submit, or ensure submission of, a net sharing report as required in \$300.218(f).
- (qq) Fail to submit, or ensure submission of, an entry or exit notice for the Eastern High Seas Special Management Area as required in §300.225.

[74 FR 38554, Aug. 4, 2009, as amended at 74 FR 64010, Dec. 7, 2009; 75 FR 3355, Jan. 21, 2010; 77 FR 51714, Aug. 27, 2012; 77 FR 71512, Dec. 3, 2012; 78 FR 30778, May 23, 2013]

## § 300.223 Purse seine fishing restrictions.

None of the requirements of this section apply in the territorial seas or archipelagic waters of the United States or any other nation, as defined by the domestic laws and regulations of that nation and recognized by the United States. All dates used in this section are in Universal Coordinated Time, also known as UTC; for example: the year 2013 starts at 00:00 on January 1, 2013 UTC and ends at 24:00 on December 31, 2013 UTC; and July 1, 2013, begins at 00:00 UTC and ends at 24:00 UTC.

(a) Fishing effort limits. This paragraph establishes limits on the number of fishing days that fishing vessels of

the United States equipped with purse seine gear may collectively spend in the ELAPS.

- (1) For each of the calendar years 2013 and 2014 there is a limit of 2,588 fishing days.
- (i) For each of the years 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 there is a limit of 3,882 fishing days.
- (ii) For each of the two-year periods 2009–2010, 2010–2011, and 2011–2012, there is a limit of 6,470 fishing days.
- (iii) For each of the three-year periods 2009–2011 and 2010–2012, there is a limit of 7,764 fishing days.
- (2) NMFS will determine the number of fishing days spent in the ELAPS in each of the applicable time periods using data submitted in logbooks and other available information. After NMFS determines that the limit in any applicable time period is expected to be reached by a specific future date, and at least seven calendar days in advance of the closure date, NMFS will publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER announcing that the purse seine fishery in the ELAPS will be closed starting on that specific future date and will remain closed until the end of the applicable time period.
- (3) Once a fishery closure is announced pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of this section, fishing vessels of the United States equipped with purse seine gear may not be used to fish in the ELAPS during the period specified in the FEDERAL REGISTER notice.
- (b) Use of fish aggregating devices. From July 1 through October 31, 2013, and from July 1 through October 31, 2014, owners, operators, and crew of fishing vessels of the United States shall not do any of the activities described below in the Convention Area in the area between 20° N. latitude and 20° S. latitude:
- (1) Set a purse seine around a FAD or within one nautical mile of a FAD.
- (2) Set a purse seine in a manner intended to capture fish that have aggregated in association with a FAD or a vessel, such as by setting the purse seine in an area from which a FAD or a vessel has been moved or removed within the previous eight hours, or setting the purse seine in an area in which a FAD has been inspected or handled